

What are the Attributes of Human Progress?

Human progress is the replenishment of a race or nation, fitting them for any required necessity in this physical life. Discoveries are the first and one of the most important features in human progress. The word discovery is a derivative from the Latin *disco*, to learn. It is, therefore, necessary to see a place or country before an accurate decision to reside in it by colonization or otherwise is made. The second importance in human progress is the progress in physical life after discovery and colonization which must take place at the nearest possible future, is absolutely necessary to show the decided intention of discoverers and settlers. Then having made the desired discovery and colonization the emigrants begin looking out for their future welfare in life.

No better example could be drawn from than that of the great character of modern history in the person of Christopher Columbus. The discoverer of America, A. D. 1492, who though carried back to England bound in chains and died within eight weeks, yet the grand news of his great discovery had spread almost throughout the then known world.

After this soothing, yet surprising, news had reached the ears of the inhabitants of the Eastern continent, emigrants of the several countries in that land found their tents and prepared to march upon a voyage to the great Atlantic search of localities in the recently discovered continent. Landings, from time to time, were made on this, the Western shores, by the different nationalities of the Old World. The first permanent settlement was made by the English along the banks of the James river, in Virginia. The first of these settlers choosing for their tent-ground the spot where the well-known city, Jamestown, now stands, began what is known the great necessity, our subject, Human Progress. The first step taken by these English settlers at Jamestown, Va., was the acquiring of real and personal property. Breathing, as they presumed, the atmosphere of personal freedom under a British flag, they were afterwards indirectly influenced by the British parliament, "that notwithstanding they had made this grand colonization and settled thereon, they, marching under the British flag, must be subject and obedient to British authority."

The British rulers demonstrated to the settlers their powers to drive them as subjects by imposing unjust taxation upon the first thirteen states without representation. The Americans, seeing the vehemence of British rulers along these lines, they resisted in response to such taxation, which they unanimously termed "Tyranny."

Knowing then as they said, "Resisting tyranny is obedient to God," prepared themselves for any necessary measures to be taken by the British. "The only measure for redemption is war." And having an organization of Americans called "Minute Men," who were to be ready at a minute's warning, they were ready for war. And then begins the war of revolution. The Americans, having obeyed God's command in resisting said tyranny, were successful after a nearly eight years' battle. Then they hoisted their flag of thirteen stripes and stars as a signal not only of their thirteen states united together, but also saying by the same signal that "we are a free and independent nation." The American flag then hoisted with an increased magnetism until now forty-eight stars, excluding the territories, have been added and thus you can see without controversy that the United States, her flag, her stripes and her stars belong exclusively to the American white man, regardless of the bloodsheds and other ordeals which any other race passed through for the purpose of inheriting our subject (Human Progress).

Now we are at the place to ask ourselves an important question: "What is actually necessary to be done by the Negro as a race for the opening of facilities which will enable us to give our young men, who are as well prepared to meet any and all purposes pertaining to domestic life? Can it be done in the United States? No. Can it be done in Canada? No. Can it be given in South America? No. Can it be done in England? No. Can it be done anywhere on earth? Yes. Where? In Africa, the place from whence came our progenitors by Dutch skill in 1516.

Who can give us the clearest and most reasonable information concerning the future of our subject (Human Progress) respecting African migration for the purpose of obtaining our American desired abode? God in some way is using the Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., for the purpose of giving to the world the purpose of his great thinking faculties as a throttle around the continents of Africa and America, with the style of liberty in his hand, signing the magna carta of complete Negro liberation. And, without controversy, Bishop Turner is the Joshua and Caleb to spy the land, and the Moses to lead the Negro race to it for the purpose of putting into motion the designs of the Great Designer.

Yours for God and the Race.

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A Letter of Thanks.

DEAR EDITOR—Please allow me space in your columns to thank the brethren of the Darien District for their kindness and the untiring efforts to make it pleasant for me while with them.

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My next point, Darien, Ga., where I spent the 19th and 20th of February, cannot be excelled as to kind friends, intelligence and hospitality.

Darien is indeed a lovely, picturesque little town, and at a more leisure time I will try and picture its beauty in rhyme—"the town beside the sea."

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congregation I have met in many a day in such a secluded spot, composed almost entirely of young people, who, to the call of the Pastor on Sabbath, responded to the rally with their \$5.00 as though it was five cents, to help build the new church, as the old one is in a very bad condition since the storm of last year, and the Annual Conference will meet there this year. The day was a success—nearly \$100 raised. We have a nice percentage here, and the town has a larger colored population than white, but all getting on peacefully. The colored people principally own their homes and the offices of the city and county are held by colored people.

We have good people there as any place I have ever met, and Rev. Butler is the right man in the right place and has indeed a very interesting family. Rev. W. M. Dukes, Enlonia, Ga., is working hard at the circuit, and has all the unfavorable probabilities, but like Daniel and the Hebrew children, the consolation and reward that he saw awaiting him for faithfulness overbalanced the weighty troubles, sorrows and griefs that rested immediately upon him. Amid the soreness of heart, struggling with himself, no doubt, and the influence of his friends as to what to do concerning that most important duty, this blessed passage no doubt crept across his mind, "If any man come to me, and hate not his father and mother, his wife and children, and brethren and sisters, yes, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple;" that is, one's love for Christ must surpass his love for all other persons and things.

That wonderful chapter to whom we refer is the Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., a great man indeed, if noble deeds are the evidence of greatness; for considering his age and the circumstances under which he left for Africa, in my judgment, he was above all the heroic deeds of his life.

Midst the good work done by our grand Bishops, who preceded him on the Sixth Episcopal district, so far, none have exceeded him, though many, whose mental, moral and Christian strength were not sufficient for the contest, have been mustered out of the ranks to the honor of these grand and glorious qualities; for they who disregard their ministerial obligations deserve the fate of rebels.

Now, we of the Sixth Episcopal District should prove that the work which he carried on with as much harmony, peace and success in our Bishop's absence as when he is present, and destroy the idea that they (the Bishops) are compelled to rush themselves into an untimely grave by overwork, and if we fail to succeed peacefully with it, the cry of too many Bishops should never be heard among us again. It is to be remembered that the Sixth Episcopal District must succeed, and not a few points in it only, for her reputation can be maintained only with the complete success on all lines of ministerial duty, for two or three faithful ministers cannot sustain her reputation; it is the work of each minister and member, and the failure of one affects the whole. Therefore, we are to strive with our hands with each other. Their joy was overcome by the sad news of the death of one of our beloved Bishops, the Right Rev. J. H. Armstrong, D. D. The news came by a special messenger sent by our beloved Presiding Bishop, Rev. W. J. Gaines, D. D., for the Rev. Thomas Moore, the P. E. of the Monticello district, to come at once to him at Monticello. So the Rev. J. E. Roberts was authorized to open and act as chairman of the conference. After the regular routine of sessions had been finished the presiding chairman proceeded to deliver the annual address, which was an able and instructive discourse, and it benefited all of its hearers.

The Conference decided to have the minutes of its sessions printed and to raise the funds each church was taxed to raise—nineteen \$1.00, stations \$1.00, missions 50 cents. Rev. R. C. Feacher preached the annual sermon with much power, and interested his hearers to a great extent, and was followed by a group of ministers, who expressed their appreciation of the work of the Rev. S. L. Lewis of the Tallahassee District. The missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. G. B. Shaw to the satisfaction and pleasure of a crowded audience. The sermon was followed by the Rev. A. F. Ferrin, A. B. of the Tallahassee District. The national sermon was preached by Rev. W. M. Rittman, which was soul-stirring, caused by the logical thoughts that was produced in it.

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Ashville, Fla.

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Evening, June 2nd—Lecture by Bishop Tanner. Subject: "The Watchman's Interrogation and the Reply."

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Sunday—All-day meeting at the fair grounds. Preaching at 11 a. m. by one of the Bishops; at 3 p. m. by Dr. C. S. Smith, of Nashville; at 8 p. m. by Dr. T. W. Henderson.

There are about one hundred and eighty thousand brick in the entire wall, and of this number about one hundred and four thousand will have to be removed and replaced. The wall is sixty-four feet high, one hundred and twenty-two feet long. Before any bricks can be removed the west wall must be stoutly braced, all the floors and roof well propped, and an inside frame wall constructed, so as to protect the interior of the building from rain and wind, etc.

The first story wall will not be disturbed, and we shall be able to conduct our business without any great inconvenience. A handsome three-story brick building is to be erected on the lot immediately adjoining us on the east to take the place of a frame structure that has been standing for nearly thirty years.

This statement is not intended to create alarm. We have simply been confronted by an unforeseen event and rejoice that we are enabled to successfully deal with it. We got a great bargain in this property, the ground alone being worth more today than the entire property cost us. All we ask, when the time comes for the church to rally on next Children's Day, is for our friends to remember that the east wall has been rebuilt and to act and contribute accordingly.

The contract calls for the completion of the work by April 27.

The plans have been arranged so that we shall not have to vacate the building while the wall is being reconstructed.

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The Spectre Poets Beyond the Sea

DEAR EDITOR.

Mr. Editor: Commendations and titles of honor do not make great men, but noble and heroic deeds. But when one can rally his mental and moral forces under most grievous and crushing burdens and secure courage sufficient to move on to responsible duty we must acknowledge him a great man. Well might the scripture say, "He that overcometh himself is mightier than he which taketh a city, for such an act is truly overcoming oneself, for having shaken off the effect of death, or staggered away to duty, trembling under its shock which swooped down and gathered up the most precious of all earthly objects to him. Under such circumstances few would have attempted that critical undertaking, facing the flaming billows of the sea with all the unfavorable probabilities, but like Daniel and the Hebrew children, the consolation and reward that he saw awaiting him for faithfulness overbalanced the weighty troubles, sorrows and griefs that rested immediately upon him. Amid the soreness of heart, struggling with himself, no doubt, and the influence of his friends as to what to do concerning that most important duty, this blessed passage no doubt crept across his mind, "If any man come to me, and hate not his father and mother, his wife and children, and brethren and sisters, yes, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple;" that is, one's love for Christ must surpass his love for all other persons and things.

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After this soothing, yet surprising, news had reached the ears of the inhabitants of the Eastern continent, emigrants of the several countries in that land found their tents and prepared to march upon a voyage to the great Atlantic search of localities in the recently discovered continent. Landings, from time to time, were made on this, the Western shores, by the different nationalities of the Old World. The first permanent settlement was made by the English along the banks of the James river, in Virginia. The first of these settlers choosing for their tent-ground the spot where the well-known city, Jamestown, now stands, began what is known the great necessity, our subject, Human Progress. The first step taken by these English settlers at Jamestown, Va., was the acquiring of real and personal property. Breathing, as they presumed, the atmosphere of personal freedom under a British flag, they were afterwards indirectly influenced by the British parliament, "that notwithstanding they had made this grand colonization and settled thereon, they, marching under the British flag, must be subject and obedient to British authority."

The British rulers demonstrated to the settlers their powers to drive them as subjects by imposing unjust taxation upon the first thirteen states without representation. The Americans, seeing the vehemence of British rulers along these lines, they resisted in response to such taxation, which they unanimously termed "Tyranny."

Knowing then as they said, "Resisting tyranny is obedient to God," prepared themselves for any necessary measures to be taken by the British. "The only measure for redemption is war." And having an organization of Americans called "Minute Men," who were to be ready at a minute's warning, they were ready for war. And then begins the war of revolution. The Americans, having obeyed God's command in resisting said tyranny, were successful after a nearly eight years' battle. Then they hoisted their flag of thirteen stripes and stars as a signal not only of their thirteen states united together, but also saying by the same signal that "we are a free and independent nation." The American flag then hoisted with an increased magnetism until now forty-eight stars, excluding the territories, have been added and thus you can see without controversy that the United States, her flag, her stripes and her stars belong exclusively to the American white man, regardless of the bloodsheds and other ordeals which any other race passed through for the purpose of inheriting our subject (Human Progress).

Now we are at the place to